WASHINGTON.

Entering Wedges to Important Legislation.

The Tariff Bill Meets a Rough Reception.

Bill to Fund the Public Debt

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Corbin to be Excused.

Virginia Fully Represented in Congress.

The Flax Interest of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The currency bill in the Senate and the new tariff bill in the House were the features of to-day's session, and are the entering wedges to new and important legislation. Although the former bill did not reach a final vote some important changes were made so as to increase the amount of National bank notes to be issued to fifty-two millions in lieu of the same amount of 3 per cent. certificates to be redeemed, and a provision was added taking thirteen millions of bank note currency from the New England States and transferring it to the West and South; thus providing, in fact, for the issue of sixty-five millions new bank notes. The bill is expected to finally pass to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL,

which came out in the House this afternoon, met with a rough reception in the debate which sprung up, contrary to the intention of the Ways and Means. The measure got severe blows from Allison, of Iowa, on the Republican, and Brooks and Marshall on the Democratic, side. It was charged that a good portion of the free list was actually in the interest of manufacturers; that, although duties on sugars were reduced, the net amelioration was such that the reduction resulted in a positive benefit to the refiners, and that while pig and scrap-iron were brought down two dollars per ton, the new classification of this important interest was such that it was contended that they had actually offered increased protection to iron manufacturers. These amendments created considerable surprise in the House, and the bill does not start out with a very brilliant prospect of success. It is to be taken up on Monday, and considered from day to day till disposed of.

FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Senate Finance Committee had another long session to-day on the bill to fund the public debt. The Secretary of the Treasury was present, and it is said finally withdrew his opposition to having a greater amount of interest fixed than 4½ per cent. This was the only great point of difference in the committee. The bill will now probably be reported to the Senate with the rates of interest fixed at three millions at 4½, and the rest at 4 per cent. The bill will probably be submitted to the Senate on Thursday.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Banking Committee to-day, and explained the official transactions of the Treasury Department with Gen. Butterfield, while the latter was Assistant Treasurer at New York, and maintained that the information communicated to him relative to Government sales of gold and purchases of bonds could not be used, for the reason it was sent from hand to hand at night by telegraph and published in all the papers before Butterfield received it officially on Monday morning.

The committee have now nearly concluded their investigation into the New York gold panic, and will proceed to make up their report. They have determined not to summon either Mrs. Grant or Mrs. Corbin.

NEW YORK ELECTION CASE.

The House Election Committee finally decided to-day to report in favor of Judge Lercone, Democratic member from New York, and gave his seat to Gen. Van Wick, his Republican contestant.

THE CHINA MISSION.

The Foreign Affairs Committee decided to make an adverse report on the bill to make the mission to China a first-class one.

VIRGINIA

is now fully represented in Congress. The last member was sworn in the House to-day.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day discussed the San Domingo treaty, but did not determine to report for ratification. Some very positive points have been made against it, among them an objection to that feature which requires the United States to pay the debt of San Domingo.

FLAX.

A memorial has been laid before the Ways and Means Committee, setting forth that there is now used in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, between forty and fifty thousand tons of raw flax, raised at six to eight dollars per ton raw, thus producing to the farmers a total of from $300,000 to $350,000, which, but for its manufacture, would be wholly wasted; that in the preparation of raw flax in the States named, and in its manufacture, there are fifteen hundred persons employed, and an average, of two thousand five hundred other persons dependent upon their labors, making four thousand to forty-five hundred persons supported by this manufacture; that the withdrawal of the present import duties upon articles coming in competition with this manufacture, chiefly in the manufacture of jute, commonly called gunny cloth or India bagging, will at once check and cripple this growing interest and entail a yearly loss of $300,000 of raw material hitherto wasted, $250,000 in wages to consumers,

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1870

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.....$12 00
Six months.....6 00
Three months.....3 25
One month.....1 25

To subscribers in the city, 15 cents per week. Payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office.

By News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.....$2 50
One year, delivered in the city.....3 00

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, is sold at $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 a year when paid at the office, or 25 cents per week. Sold at 5 cents a week for 13 weeks; seven times a week, 13 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$2 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each.....1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in two letters in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week. If more than three insertions are made in the second week, and it needs no further insertion thereafter. One square every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $20.

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," deaths, etc., three lines, agate and reading notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No ad. taken for less than 50 cents.

"City Items" or "City Notes," $2 per line; "City Items" in Sunday issue, $3 per line; "Editorial Notices," $3 per line; "Special Notices," $1 each per line; each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertise rates $1 per week additional.

Bills and more elaborate ads. at reasonable double prices.

Special contracts for yearly advertising will be made on liberal terms, according to space and position.

Yearly advertisements, except for established business firms, whose ads. we have running seasonably, must be paid for in advance.

All bills rendered for insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for, at the charge specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The peach buds around Lexington are not yet killed.

A new tobacco stemmery goes into operation in Paducah this week.

The Home for Friendless Women in Lexington already has three inmates, and applications from others for admittance.

The Jackson Purchase, published at Mayfield, is to change management and editorship. The new regime has not been announced.

Hon. George M. Adams, member of Congress from the Eighth District, was one of the party who dined with Prince Arthur at President Grant's.

A negro was hung on the Tate's creek pike, a few miles from Lexington, Sunday night. Last week a couple more of them were hung in Madison county.

A revival of religion has been in progress for a month past in the Methodist Episcopal church at Dariou. Rev. Granville Moody preached to the congregation Sunday afternoon.

Two stables in the rear of the Catholic church, at Frankfort, were burned on Monday night. They were old frames, and of but little value, but in one of them Dan Meagher had 350 barrels of corn, which was entirely destroyed, valued at $800.

A convention of the colored men of the State is called to meet in Frankfort, on the 22d of February, "to discuss and forewarn such appointments as, in political tenure of the day, and to the best interest of the colored race throughout the State."

The Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Kentucky, was held at Lexington on Friday last, when the following officers were elected: Department Commander, C. P. Wilcox, of Covington; Senior Vice Commander, John F. Hubert, of Louisville; Junior Vice Commander, Henry E. Ross, of Covington; Chaplain, Allen Allensworth, of Louisville; Medical Director, Dr. George W. Griffin, of Louisville; Delegates to the National Encampment, which meets in Washington, D. C., in May next, Colonel George W. Northrup and Colonel Wm. E. Riley, of Louisville. The Department Commander, by virtue of his office, is also a delegate to the National Encampment.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A white partridge was shot recently near Meridian, Miss.

The young men of Galveston, Texas, have organized a lyceum.

A milk-wagon is the present excitement in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Two splendid camels were recently sold in San Antonio, Texas, for $200 in gold.

A number of public schools will be opened in Suwannee county, Fla., in a few days.

The total taxes of Boone county, Mo., for 1869, were $104,000, of which $95,000 has been collected.

A vigilance committee is threatened at Brownsville, Texas, to take order with the Mexican marauders.

Dr. Ross has donated $1,000 of the Peabody fund to the free schools in the city of San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Judge Baldwin died at her residence, in Staunton, Virginia, on Tuesday la t, in the 79th year of her age.

The Swiss colony in Grundy county is progressing finely. About one hundred families have permanently located.

A new hotel is to be erected in Galveston, Texas, on the site of the old Palmetto House. It will cost about $100,000.

Mr. McCurdy, of Lowndes county, Ala., has procured one hundred negroes from Virginia to work on his plantation.

The negro church at Austin, Texas, proposes to excommunicate all its members who voted for Hamilton at the late election.

G. Gunderdonk, of Mission Valley, Texas, writes that the Warren is the most successful grape of many varieties which he has tried.

Capt. D. S. Kelsey, one of the first settlers of Galveston, Texas, died on Tuesday morning last. Capt. K. arrived in Galveston in 1838.

Mr. R. G. H. Kean, of Lynchburg, is prominently spoken of in connection with the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

A squad of Indians made a dash into the settlements at Perry's Spring, in Hood county, Texas, about two weeks since, and captured six horses.

Mr. A. S. Sprinkle, of Marion, Va., died last week. In a few minutes after his death his wife was taken with apoplexy, and in thirty-six hours died.

Hon. James P. Holcombe has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the North Alabama Bar Association, at Huntsville, on the 8th of June next.

Negroes from Rutherford county, Tenn., and Virginia have been passing through Nashville during the past few days en route for the southwestern portion of Kentucky, West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Hon. John Dix died in Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 18th ult. Mr. D. was a sailor in his youth, and served in a privateer in the war with England. At the time of his death, he was Chief Justice of Nueces county.

J. A. Hodges, who hails from Virginia, was knocked down in Columbia, Boone county, Mo., on the 25th ult., and robbed of some $50 in greenbacks and $12 in silver, by three negroes. Two of the robbers were arrested.

A few days ago, U. S. Collector Moss seized the stills of Samuel Bemis, of Grundy county, Mo., on the ground that "the stills were erected upon a brick furnace, in a condition that, with a slight alteration, widely might be made therewith."

The colonial commission of General Francis Marion as a United States officer is on exhibition in Charleston. The commission is the property of Richard Yeadon, Esq., who acquired it in right of his wife, a collateral descendant of the illustrious hero.

Four veterans of the war of 1812, who were members of Captain Michael Coyles' company of Winchester (Virginia) Light Infantry Blues, are living, viz: Henry Young, aged seventy-seven; Jacob Lauck, Frederick Anlick, and John M. Magson, aged seventy-three.

A black eagle, recognized as one that had been soaring in the vicinity of the residence of George W. Davis, in Clinton county, Mo., for the past eighteen years, was shot a few days since by Barney Riley. The bird measured six and a half feet from tip to tip of the wings.

A party of Mormons died in Knoxville on Friday last. It consisted of eleven sisters and two saints. The names of the latter were. Elders Sharp and Thompson. Elder Sharp said that he was the lawful husband of six of the sisters, and Elder Thompson of the remaining five.

Mr. William Curtis, one of the oldest citizens of Dallas county, Ala., died at his residence, in the town of Cahaba, on the 18th inst. Mr. Curtis was a native of Virginia, but removed to Alabama when it was a territory, and settled in the town of Cahaba, more than fifty years ago. He lived to the remarkable age of 86 years.

A young man, hardly grown, in San Antonio, Texas, by the name of Henry, shot his sweetheart, Miss Gonzales, in the mouth because she went to the circus with another man. The ball went in at the mouth and came out at the neck, inflicting a terrible, but not fatal, wound. The youthful would-be murderer is now in jail.

John Tolson, a soldier of the war of 1812, died recently, in Howard county, Mo., in the 86th year of his age. He was taken prisoner at Dudley's defeat, in 1813, stripped of his clothing by the Indians and compelled to "run the gauntlet," which he did, and escaped. In 1819 he enlisted to Howard county, where he resided until his death.

At Pineville, in Monroe county, Ala., a few days ago, a drunken negro was flourishing a pistol about, and said he wanted to shoot somebody, when another negro, with whom he was perfectly friendly, jokingly said, "Well, shoot me then;" whereupon nigger No. 1 pulled trigger and blew out the brains of nigger No. 2. The last is dead, the first in jail.

The Mississippi Manufacturing Company, located at Corinth, has resolved to open books for the subscription of $100,000 in stock as an endowment fund for the "Orphans' Home of Mississippi." One half the annual dividends of this [illegible] will be applied to the endowment for ten years, the other half will be paid to the benevolent purpose. After the ten years ex-

gives the whole dividend and stock reverts to the benefactor, his heirs or assigns.

About the earliest official act of Governor Walker after being sworn in as Chief Magistrate of Virginia, was to appoint John L. Marye, Jr., of Fredericksburg, Lieutenant Governor. In place of John F. Lewis, elected United States Senator. The newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor is not only a Virginia is of cultivation, intelligence, and conspicuous purity of character, but he was the choice of the assembled wisdom of the Conservative party of Virginia for the office of Attorney General.

It was announced on the streets of Tallahassee, Florida, the other day, as a positive fact, that Governor Reed had Appointed Major E. C. Weeks as Lieutenant Governor of the State, and that that gentleman was sworn into office by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This is the most extraordinary act that was ever perpetrated under a republican government. Clearly it is an unsanctioned usurpation. It is a virtual appointment of his own successor, for, in the event of the impeachment of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor becomes the Executive of the State.

Tom Clemens, the leader of a band of horse-thieves operating in Southern Kentucky and West Tennessee, was arrested some time since and placed in jail at Hickman, but was subsequently taken to Tipton county, Tennessee, on trial upon charges preferred by a man named Ralph. Clemens, about three weeks ago, escaped from jail. On Wednesday evening last, Ralph was shot down and killed in his own yard, and robbed of about one hundred and fifty dollars. As Clemens had made threats against Ralph, there seems to be no doubt but that he is the murderer. Pursuit was immediately made, but the assassin seems to have made good his escape.

About the lynching of two negro horse-thieves, at Lebanon, Tenn., the Nashville Banner, of yesterday, says: "There is little doubt that the parties accessory to the hanging live near Silver spring, and a sheriff with a sufficient posse of men, by using due diligence, could doubtless ferret them out. It should be done at once. Whatever may have been the crime committed by the parties, there can be no excuse for that body of men taking the law into their own hands and administering death without giving the culprits their privilege before the courts. The ——— ——— ———

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1870

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Bragging Expedition.

Cincinnati, alarmed by the growing trade and influence of this city in the South, has sent several car loads of valuable citizens on an excursion South on a mercantile "march to the sea," and hopes by dint of drumming and depleting the advantages of that edge to control some of the rich trade which is now rapidly growing. If Cincinnati will stay at home and cultivate the patronage of the surrounding country instead of overrunning the South, whose people her leading papers have been systematically abusing for years, with swarms and hordes of paper-collared "commercial travelers," who will perhaps in time gain the respect and good will of the people away down in the "semi-barbarous" regions of Georgia, who occasionally throw her a bone in the way of custom; but the Southern-ers ought by this time to know who their friends are, and not be deluded into trading with a second-hand, intensely Radical place, like the self-named "Queen City of the West."

II.

The Salaries of Judges.

The salaries of Federal and State judges are attracting attention again. The miserable pittance they receive does not enable them, with the strictest economy, to live as befits their rank and station in life, to say nothing of ordinary comfort. Petitions representing these facts in the strongest light have begun to pour in upon State Legislatures and Congress. The learning and ability required to fill a man for the intelligent discharge of his duties on the bench should command at least what would compensate him for the loss he sustains in giving up often a lucrative practice at the bar for a salary as a judge. The honor of being a judge, with a starvation salary, but poorly repays a man of energy and ability for relinquishing a handsome income derived from his efforts at the bar. A man placed in the responsible position a judge is should be placed beyond the reach of temptation by of a handsome salary, which would enable him to live in comfort and lay up something beside, otherwise men of talent cannot afford to accept judgeships or remain on the bench.

III.

A West Point "Ridiculosity."

Mr. Sumner has turned his attention to the U. S. Military Academy. After looking at it from every possible stand-point, after the most profound and deliberate reflection, and after prayerful and calm deliberation, he has been forced to the erudite and solemn conclusion that the academy is "not conducive to loyalty." The luminous Charles reverts to the fact of Lee and others having been educated there as a conclusive argument in favor of his statement. It does not seem to have occurred to this learned pundit that similar objections might be made against all of the institutions of learning represented by "misguided" students in the Southern army. Spotless Harvard and saintly Yale contributed sundry "red-handed rebels" to the losing side, and Charles will have to go about in a fit of virtuous "ridiculosity" shutting up schools tainted with the name of boys who subsequently proved they had not profited by "not conducive to loyalty" with which they had been previously crammed. The best thing that can be said of West Point is, that it is not responsible for Sumner's education.

IV.

The War in Utah.

The action of the Territorial Committee in Congress in deciding to report a bill abolishing polygamy in Utah, and authorizing the employment of the military to assist the civil authorities in enforcing the provisions of the bill, is likely to lead to serious consequences if the Saints do not decide to declare they will if any attempt is made to enforce this bill. The experiment of sending troops to regulate Mormon affairs once before will be remembered as one of the vexatious dilemmas of the administration of that day. Since General Johnston was last heard of, the Mormons have increased in wealth and numbers, and are not likely to yield a cheerful obedience to this new law of Congress. The attempt to enforce it will only lead to annoying complications and additional expense. It is in the power of the Mormons to put the Government to a world of trouble in the event of active measures being taken of an expensive kind. The discussions among the saints are not so great that the Government could profit by them, and the prospect of inflicting that last remaining "twin relic of barbarism" may be more than has been reckoned.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

TEN widows mourn for a Mormon elder.

MISS COUTTS has an income of $500,000 a year.

WASHINGTON'S birthday is to be celebrated in Paris this year on a grand scale.

VICTOR NOIR would have married 500,000 francs had he lived one day longer.

MARSHAL CANROBERT says he is ready to shoot 40,000 citizens in case of a riot.

THAT Western preacher says he didn't call Sumner a "saphead," but a "sospiel."

IN DAVIS, after the bride and groom are at the altar, the law requires her to wash his feet before the ceremony can go on.

DURING the late Madame Grisi's London operatic career, extending over a period of 27 seasons, she sang some 925 nights.

SCHUBERT died in 1848, and twenty years afterwards—in 1868—the first ceremony of laying the corner-stone of his monument took place.

FLOTOW has written a new opera called "L'Ombra," which is now in rehearsal at the Opera Comique, Paris. Madame Ugalde will take the leading part.

MISS KATE BATEMAN is about twenty-eight years old, and her stage life has appeared on the London stage when they were respectively nine and seven years of age.

THE Hindustan, on her recent arrival at Calcutta from Hong Kong, had no less than ten American passengers on board engaged in making the "grand tour of the world."

THE ADVOCATES of female suffrage are divided into two hostile parties—one led by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, and the other by Lucy Stone and Henry Ward Beecher.

JUNCA, the basso who sang so well the part of John of Procida in Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers," is engaged to appear at Venice with Borghi-Mamo in Verdi's "Parisiana," an opera originally written for Grisi, and quite unknown in this country.

DON PIATT says the Prince was not escorted to church Sunday by a band of music, because "the bands were engaged in burying deceased darkeys. All the brass bands of Washington bury negroes during the daytime, and serenade the Mayor at night."

EDWIN FORREST, writing to a friend in Boston, says: "I hope Mr. Fechter will be a success, for in such plays as the 'King's Motto' I presume he is unsurpassed. I shall be in Boston I hope you will go and see him. He is doubtless a most finished artist, having been educated in the best schools of art."

MOLLE. TITIENS, says the London Examiner, is a trump card which an operatic company may play at any time, with perfect certainty as to the result. The combination of opera only serves to render the various and excellent powers of this wonderful artiste more conspicuous.

MOLLE. NILSSON has reappeared after an absence of eight months, the greater part of which time has been passed in England. Her rentree was made in the character of Ophelia, by far the most striking in her repertoire; and she appears to have won back the favor of the audience, somewhat estranged by her desertion.

BALFE'S "Bohemian Girl" has been at last produced in Paris in French, and with some curious changes in the nomenclature of the opera. Thus, Arline is called Sarah, the Gipsy Queen is known as Queen Mab and Thaddeus is turned into Sobieski. In fact, it seemed to give decided satisfaction to the Parisian auditors.

"FIGARO" says: "All I remember about Gottschalk morally is, that he was more than generous to both friend and foe; that his charities were without limit or stint; that he always had an open hand and an open heart for his brother artists; that he was devoted to the last drop of his blood to his family; that he was passionately fond of children; that he never pro-titated his art to base purposes; that he loved his country to the last hour of his hours; that his devotion to truth in every department of art and science was an absolute worship; and, finally, that I never heard him speak ill of any human being."

THE Traupmann tragedy set quite a number of the volatile brains of Paris mad. There was a scramble, who declared himself to have been Traupmann's accomplice; an artillery man attempted to kill, in a wine-shop, a person of whom he knew nothing, and, on being arrested, loudly proclaimed himself to be an accomplice, and declared that he "wished to be as celebrated as Traupmann;" a respectably dressed lady went to see the examining magistrate, and, on being admitted by that functionary, burst into tears, and declared herself Traupmann's accomplice; and the abused candidate at the late elections, M. Cagne, who harangued the passers at the foot of the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, calling on the public to kill the Emperor like a "wild beast," surpassed his former eccentricities by sending to all the Paris newspapers a circular in which he "solicits the supreme honor of being executed instead of Traupmann, of whom he declares himself the accomplice."

THE Boston Gazette thus disposes of certain Lores: "In this age of progression, piano-forte playing is consider d quite an indispensable accomplishment for every well-ordered young lady. It makes but little difference whether she manifests a taste or a dislike for it, the thing is the rage, and it cannot be well got over. Therefore, when she reaches the proper age she is provided with a teacher, in the selection of which a great deal of judgment is shown by the anxious mamma. He must be a foreigner, of course; a native, however talented, being hardly the thing. If the popular professor has a keen appreciation of what is required of him, he will wear his hair long, keep his hands white, and cultivate spectacles. He should also speak delightfully broken English, the advantage of which ignorance of our language, when making explanations to the pupil, being obvious to the dullest intellect. After years of practice and hundreds of dollars of expense, her musical education is finished, and she is ready to swell the already long list of 'young ladies who play the piano.' It is safe to say that, out of every four hundred thus 'turned out,' about a dozen become good players. One out of fifty can do the 'Maiden's Prayer,' with variations, while one out of a couple of dozen can equal to the 'Prayer' without variations. The rest vary greatly in their capabilities, and wander contentedly from fifty 'Kleiner Studen' away up to the 'Mabel Waltz.'"

THE Paris Figaro thus sketches the death chamber of Victor Noir: The mortuary chamber has an extremely plain appearance. An iron bedstead, nothing more. The head is extended on the bed. The feet are uncovered, and the right hand remains gloved. The blood-stained shirt is open, and shows the breast. On the left side of the breast is a small hole about the size of a five-cent piece. It is there; it is there the ball pierced, and death followed. The face still bears a defiant look. The dilated hostrils and half-opened mouth give the pale features a strange aspect. Victor Noir was brave. His looks show it. A slight moustache shadows his upper lip. Some words of vengeance are heard. A voice says, "Silence in presence of the dead." At the side of the bed is a double ladder, on which a candle is burning. This single light gives a dramatic effect to the sketch which Gill was making as we entered. Gill is one of those whom Victor loved. Being of a frank and upright nature he loved the sincere. A child is brought in. It is about five years at most. This is Rochefort, the nephew of Victor Noir, whom he adored. "You see your uncle is asleep," says some one. "Ah!" says the child with a curious stare, "for how long?" "Forever!" "Oh! see, sir, how he has bled; some one has hurt him." "Kiss him." "How pale he is. Let me shake hands with him, like this morning." We look on in silence. This unconscious grief of the child, this singular phrase, "some one has hurt him," touches us more perhaps than the tears of his intended wife, his sister-in-law, father, mother and brother.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Education of the Blind—Public Buildings—The Big Sandy—A Defense of Louisville and Breckinridge's Second Speech — Cincinnati Fairness — The Appellate Judgeship.

(Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

ROOM No. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1, 1870.

The proceedings in both houses this morning were more than usually interesting. Not a great deal of actual legislation was done, it is true, but both Senate and Representatives evinced much more interest than their wont in such questions as came before them. The "grave and reverend seigneurs" of the upper House were engaged during a great part of the morning session in the consideration of certain proposed appropriations for the benefit of some of the State charitable institutions, and the speeches made were not only numerous, but some of them, at least, very animated.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

It will be seen from the Legislative proceedings that the appropriation asked for for the purpose of giving additional facilities for educating the blind passed the Senate. Messrs. Talbott, Payne, Webb and Chenoweth advocated the measure, Col. Talbott being very particularly strenuous in his advocacy.

THE CAPITOL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Martin's bill for the appropriation of $300,000 for the completion of public edifices at Frankfort came up in the Senate to day, but final action upon it was, after some debate, postponed to Friday next. I do not anticipate at all probable that the Senate will pass favorably upon any such proposed appropriation.

BIG SANDY IMPROVEMENT.

One of the most animated and spicy discussions of the session came off in the House this morning, on the bill appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Big Sandy river, and it is much to be regretted that, the time of the COURIER-JOURNAL reporter being necessarily exclusively taken up with the preparation of Gen. Breckinridge's argument of last night, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill, it is impossible to by before your readers the several speeches made. The measure was able and eloquently supported by Messrs. Kendall, Chrisman, Caldwell, Duke, and others, while Messrs. Hindman, Hays, Bigstaff, Bate, of Shelby, did everything in their power, by repeated amendment, and a resort to parliamentary filibustering, to defeat it. The very modest appropriation for so praise-worthy an object of national improvement, I need hardly add, was, in the end, passed by the House, the vote standing—ayes, 56; nays, 27. A motion was then made to reconsider, and laid upon the table. The bill will, I take it for granted, be also passed by the Senate. It is a matter of reverse of extravagance for the Legislature to aid in the development of the vast mineral wealth which exists in the Big Sandy region.

LOUISVILLE GALLANTLY DEFENDED.

In the course of his remarks against the Big Sandy appropriation the Representative from Shelby (Mr. White) thought proper to refer to the action of the Louisville and Nashville delegation from the city of Louisville, and to express the hope that the gentlemen of that delegation were not influenced by the selfish expectation of a *quid pro quo*. This at once brought Mr. Alfred E. Pope to his feet, and most gallantly and effectually did he vindicate the city, which he in part represents, from the undeserved taunt. It was a sufficient response to the charge to state the fairness which had been preferred. He contended that, during the last six or seven years, Louisville had given as many millions of dollars toward the advancement of improvements in this State, a part of which had gone to the benefit of the gentleman's own county. Mr. Pope's remarks were listened to with the most profound attention, and it was soon apparent that the opponents of the bill had made nothing by Mr. White's ungenerous fling at Louisville and her members.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD QUESTION.

Gen. Breckinridge's speech last night before the Joint Railroad Committee was listened to by a large audience. The impression was prevalent that the General would exert himself to the very utmost to do away, if possible, with the effect of Senator Caldwell's answer to his first argument in favor of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, and those who have anything of the powerful lawyer and orator were of course on the *qui vive* to hear his rejoinder. As a version of the speech appears in this morning's COURIER-JOURNAL, I need hardly say that it was a disappointment to such as were looking for one of those masterpieces of eloquence by which great men and great orators like Gen. Breckinridge have come time and time carried all opposition before them. To say that Breckinridge's speech as a legal argument was not an able one would be doing it injustice that your correspondent would be very far from being guilty of, and there were times when the General rose to the full height of his forensic powers in which he was so often wont in his orations of old to reach; but then there was, I think, a failure to be mistaken in imagining, about the speaker a certain consciousness of the weakness of his cause, and a certain lack of that fire and eloquence that could not but tell against him. Mr. Caldwell's arguments against the bill were not satisfactorily answered; nor was there anything in the General's speech to inspire his friends with enthusiasm or confidence. Mr. Caldwell is in Frankfort, and makes a rejoinder to General Breckinridge before the committee this evening; and I think I hazard little in predicting that the fate of the Cincinnati Railroad bill is sealed.

"JUST LIKE CINCINNATI."

Each of the three Cincinnati papers—the Commercial, Enquirer and Gazette—had a photographic reporter here last night to take down Gen. Breckinridge's speech on the passage of the Southern railroad bill, but the entire reportorial force flitted early this morning, Cincinnati only wants to hear arguments on her side of the question given publicly. If she could she would sink to the lowest depths of Acheron, or any place else out of sight and hearing, the convincing and powerful arguments adduced against the monopoly. Hon. Mr. Caldwell, but the COURIER-JOURNAL will take care that the arguments shall be read by the Kentucky people.

APPELLATE JUDGE.

Major Wm. Lindsay, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, is frequently and favorably spoken of in connection with the Appellate Judgeship. Major Lindsay is a most excellent gentleman and a fine lawyer, and would, I doubt not, if promoted to the Appellate Judgeship, do credit to himself and the bench. Z.

☞ An enterprising Missourian cut out a sheet of ice 250 feet long and 165 feet wide, and ten inches thick, and started to raft it en masse down the Mississippi to St. Louis, 109 miles distant. One end of the field was sharpened to serve as a bow, and the other was rounded for a stern. A skiff was fastened to each side to give the requisite sheer when necessary, and a cook-stove and provisions were taken on the ice. After a prosperous voyage of 30 miles the current unfortunately ran into an ice bound point of land, and broke into three pieces. Although it was dark at the time, all the men on the cook-stove were saved, but the ice broke rapidly up and disappeared in the darkness. The projector of the scheme will lay it again, and is confident that he can do better next time.

☞ A Miss Keyser, described by the Fat Contributor as "dark, gloomy and peculiar," declares she has no intention of making matrimonial investments, has put all Cincinnati agog with her spiritual seances in that credulous village. The other night a German present was made to recognize an old friend who died in Germany many years ago. He afterward said, with tears in his eyes: "Mein Gott! vot queer things don' can happen those days. Der crave tig himself out of mine friendt, nut he bring der Alladdict over his chook, nut shtands up sitting beside me. Vell, I never sees 'em if I hadn't out pelleved it!"

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Reputation of J. H. Harney Further Vindicated—Letter from Captain J. S. Butler, Attorney for Mrs. Martha W. Harney, Published with His Comment.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 29, 1870.

Inasmuch as the reputation of the late John H. Harney as a public officer has been indirectly, if not openly, assailed by the Public Printer in his communication published in the COURIER-JOURNAL some days since, by the imputation to Mr. Harney of acts of which he was utterly innocent, I deem it but just to a proper vindication of Mr. Harney's character and to a correct understanding of the facts involved (which are clearly public), that the accompanying letter from Captain J. S. Butler should be given to the public. This is done with Captain Butler's full consent. I also deem it due to myself to say in this connection that I have no wish whatever to connect myself in any manner with Mr. Major's merely private affairs or personal actions, and have no explicitly written to Capt. Butler. It is now, as it has been from the beginning, my purpose to confine myself strictly to his official and political record, denying that unquestionably fair matter of courteous public discussion. If others desire to discuss his private transactions with Mr. Harney, that is a question for their exclusive consideration and decision, but in such discussion I shall myself take no part.

LEWIS E. HARVIE.

SALEM, IND., Jan. 27, 1870.

Lewis E. Harvie, Esq.:

SIR: I have read your communications in the COURIER-JOURNAL in reference to the Public Printer of Kentucky, and they have been of value to me in such a way as the matter in which I am concerned as attorney of Martha W. Harney, widow of John H. Harney, deceased, to secure for her the money due her from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or S. I. M. Major, who, by the joint resolution you refer to, is entitled to receiving. In addition to the public irregularities of Major which you have brought to light, he has wholly failed to render any account to Mrs. Harney of his doings, and he has been requested by her so to do time and again. Some months ago I was informed that Major was in Louisville and Nashville railroad immediately put under contract that portion of the road which lies in Kentucky. I was told that it was cheaply built in one year as it can in ten, and would do more for the interest of Louisville and the Louisville and Nashville road than all the efforts now being made to defeat other projects. This road can be completed before any of the other roads could be begun. Louisville has perhaps been more liberal in subscribing stock to different roads and other improvements than any other city in the South, and particularly to this road. She has voted over dollar to it she has been called on for. Nothing could be more for the advance the interest of Louisville so much as the early completion of this line of road, the natural outlet to the East and Northwest to all the section of country above named. Her manufactories abundantly supplied with metal, her commerce would not then be crippled, as it now is, with freights ruling. The most expensive portion by far of this work has been completed, and the track will in a short time be laid to Big Rock, where it will connect with the road to the out-croppings of the great coal fields of Southwestern Kentucky, which road will be in progress of rapid construction on the road in great abundance soon. But shall the terminus remain in the wilderness of Kentucky, or shall it be long upon the line of Louisville?

The management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been from the beginning energetic, prudent, and wise, and has brought the company up to a prominent position among railroad companies, and the road has done more to enrich and build up the South than any other enterprise in the State. It is to be hoped the present directors, on whom all depends, will make a righteous move, and at an early day condemn Major.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

LEBANON, KY., Jan. 30, 1870.

HIRAM R. REVELS.

The Antecedents of the Negro Senator.

[From the Lewesworth (Ka.) Commonwealth.]

Most people have heard that for the first time in the history of the United States a colored Senator has been returned to the halls of Washington, and they have consequently wondered who and what manner of man is Senator Hiram R. Revels. Every one does not know that he is a Leavenworth man, and that while here he was a minister of such scandalous proclivities that his own brethren and flock turned upon him and forced him to seek other fields and pastures new. The outlines of his history we propose to give in as brief a space as possible.

Mr. Hiram R. Revels was born in the State of North Carolina, and we first hear of him at St. Louis, where he succeeded his brother in the capacity of bar-keeper in a dive. Here he became involved in a desperate church row, wherein he himself was knocked down with a brick, and in consequence of which about fifty arrests were made. For this he was dismissed from the church, and took to school teaching for a living.

In 1864 he was again admitted into the church, and came to Leavenworth in 1865.

In this city he became, as a pastor of the M. E. Church, involved in a dispute with the elders in regard to some alleged misappropriation of the funds of the church. It was at this time that Mr. John Morris, the barber who now resides on Delaware street, and who is a man of much talent, published a pamphlet entitled "Hypocrisy Unveiled," in which he made specific allegations that Revels had plundered the church of the sum of $1,150, and bringing forward the name of the parties to substantiate the charge. For this Revels, in the month of June, 1867, brought an action against Morris for libel, which he lost, the jury in the case giving as their verdict the assertion of the truth of the allegation. This trial was noticed at length in the Commercial of the 23d of June, 1867, and affirmed the power of the Legislature to alter or change the rights and privileges of the city, with the assent of the majority, so as to enable it to incur this obligation and bind the minority. The only difference did it make who her a man was sued under the constitution of New York or Kentucky? He ought to be sued, and that is where he was found in. It could make no difference. But when the Constitution was formed it was the common understanding between the citizens of different States to go to a Federal Court. Thus you see it is a right, not a duty; it is a privilege and not a requirement. In point of fact, the jurisdiction of the Federal is concurrent between the Federal and State Courts, and as much as two thirds of the cases before the Federal Courts originated in the State Courts, and not in the United States Courts. Now, gentlemen, this being a privileged action, he is entitled to it, for a proper consideration, it may be waived. Consent by the parties cannot be given in relation to subject matter over which the city has a privilege of jurisdiction may be waived; that is, in a case where there is jurisdiction between the courts and the non-resident is privileged from the jurisdiction, in this case he has only waived such privilege. And if he decides to waive this jurisdiction for the consideration of argument that the city of Dutchess, was there ever a better consideration for the waiver?

The General then proceeded to further argue this point.—REPORTER.]

* * * *

But there is another legal proposition advanced by my friend to which I must also take exception. He warns the Legislature against authorizing this road to be built by these individuals because, he says, they are a corporation, and you are ceding away the right of eminent domain. The proposition was so singular that, when it first fell from his lips, I thought it was an oversight, but he repeated it so often that I think he meant it. To show you how often we made this statement I will call your attention to his speech. In one place he says:

"This thing of granting charters is not so light a matter as it is very often considered; and when that charter proposes to include the right to condemn the property of citizens, the right to take the real estate of the freemen of Kentucky without their consent, by legal process, then you are asked to grant a part of the highest prerogative of the Commonwealth, the right of eminent domain. Sirs, when you have granted this power you have chipped off a part of the sovereignty of the State."

In another place he says:

"West Kentucky to tear away from all the sacred rights of sound legislation. Kentucky to consent to become her dignity, Kentucky to give up her sovereignty, Kentucky to yield the right of eminent domain for a consideration, for money, for ten millions of dollars!"

Again:

"Ten millions of dollars the price of your sovereignty! Ten millions of dollars to disgrace your State! If you are going into the market, why not set up for the highest bidder? Who knows what these once honored principles might bring if well advertised?"

The gentleman is mistaken. We have given up no right of eminent domain at all. The State of Kentucky parts with no part of her eminent domain when she grants an incorporation because the right is incorporate. You authorize this road to be built and grant the right to condemn lands under certain restrictions. Now what is that? Is that taking away any part of our eminent domain? Gentlemen, I will take the trouble just to read a few sentences, in which the law is laid down with great explicitness, in the case of the United States vs. Joseph Dicks. (The speaker then read from the opinion of Justice Daniel, in 6 Howard, 763.) By the terms of the writ now before me, I feel sure, that the general interest which is manifested in the subject which now engages your attention shows that the questions of greater interest or more importance to the State have not as yet engaged the attention or demanded the deliberation of the Legislative Assembly.

I listened to the speech of my friend from Louisville, the other evening, with great interest, and as I had occasion to remark to him afterwards, I always knew he was a fine lawyer, but I never before knew that he was such a capital stump speaker. In reference to the general tone of my friend's speech I must, however, remark, that it was quite declamatory and plentifully sprinkled with epithets. It is usually deemed an unfavorable symptom when a gentleman of a tribunal of this kind indorses and clinches any one of his propositions with a simple epithet. For myself, sirs, I feel that I am entitled to something. In addition to the public irregularities of Major which you have brought to light, he has wholly failed to render any account to Mrs. Harney of his doings, and he has been requested by her so to do time and again. Some months ago I was informed that Major was in Louisville and Nashville railroad immediately put under contract that portion of the road which lies in Kentucky. I was told that it was cheaply built in one year as it can in ten, and would do more for the interest of Louisville and the Louisville and Nashville road than all the efforts now being made to defeat other projects. This road can be completed before any of the other roads could be begun. Louisville has perhaps been more liberal in subscribing stock to different roads and other improvements than any other city in the South, and particularly to this road. She has voted over dollar to it she has been called on for. Nothing could be more for the advance the interest of Louisville so much as the early completion of this line of road, the natural outlet to the East and Northwest to all the section of country above named. Her manufactories abundantly supplied with metal, her commerce would not then be crippled, as it now is, with freights ruling. The most expensive portion by far of this work has been completed, and the track will in a short time be laid to Big Rock, where it will connect with the road to the out-croppings of the great coal fields of Southwestern Kentucky, which road will be in progress of rapid construction on the road in great abundance soon. But shall the terminus remain in the wilderness of Kentucky, or shall it be long upon the line of Louisville?

The management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been from the beginning energetic, prudent, and wise, and has brought the company up to a prominent position among railroad companies, and the road has done more to enrich and build up the South than any other enterprise in the State. It is to be hoped the present directors, on whom all depends, will make a righteous move, and at an early day condemn Major.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

LEBANON, KY., Jan. 30, 1870.

HIRAM R. REVELS.

The Antecedents of the Negro Senator.

[From the Lewesworth (Ka.) Commonwealth.]

Most people have heard that for the first time in the history of the United States a colored Senator has been returned to the halls of Washington, and they have consequently wondered who and what manner of man is Senator Hiram R. Revels. Every one does not know that he is a Leavenworth man, and that while here he was a minister of such scandalous proclivities that his own brethren and flock turned upon him and forced him to seek other fields and pastures new. The outlines of his history we propose to give in as brief a space as possible.

Mr. Hiram R. Revels was born in the State of North Carolina, and we first hear of him at St. Louis, where he succeeded his brother in the capacity of bar-keeper in a dive. Here he became involved in a desperate church row, wherein he himself was knocked down with a brick, and in consequence of which about fifty arrests were made. For this he was dismissed from the church, and took to school teaching for a living.

In 1864 he was again admitted into the church, and came to Leavenworth in 1865.

In this city he became, as a pastor of the M. E. Church, involved in a dispute with the elders in regard to some alleged misappropriation of the funds of the church. It was at this time that Mr. John Morris, the barber who now resides on Delaware street, and who is a man of much talent, published a pamphlet entitled "Hypocrisy Unveiled," in which he made specific allegations that Revels had plundered the church of the sum of $1,150, and bringing forward the name of the parties to substantiate the charge. For this Revels, in the month of June, 1867, brought an action against Morris for libel, which he lost, the jury in the case giving as their verdict of the allegation. This trial was noticed at length in the Commercial of the 23d of June, 1867, and affirmed the power of the Legislature to alter or change the rights and privileges of the city, with the assent of the majority, so as to enable it to incur this obligation and bind the minority. The only difference did it make who her a man was sued under the constitution of New York or Kentucky? He ought to be sued, and that is where he was found in. It could make no difference. But when the Constitution was formed it was the common understanding between the citizens of different States to go to a Federal Court. Thus you see it is a right, not a duty; it is a privilege and not a requirement. In point of fact, the jurisdiction of the Federal is concurrent between the Federal and State Courts, and as much as two thirds of the cases before the Federal Courts originated in the State Courts, and not in the United States Courts. Now, gentlemen, this being a privileged action, he is entitled to it, for a proper consideration, it may be waived. Consent by the parties cannot be given in relation to subject matter over which the city has a privilege of jurisdiction may be waived; that is, in a case where there is jurisdiction between the courts and the non-resident is privileged from the jurisdiction, in this case he has only waived such privilege. And if he decides to waive this jurisdiction for the consideration of argument that the city of Dutchess, was there ever a better consideration for the waiver?

The General then proceeded to further argue this point.—REPORTER.]

* * * *

But there is another legal proposition advanced by my friend to which I must also take exception. He warns the Legislature against authorizing this road to be built by these individuals because, he says, they are a corporation, and you are ceding away the right of eminent domain. The proposition was so singular that, when it first fell from his lips, I thought it was an oversight, but he repeated it so often that I think he meant it. To show you how often we made this statement I will call your attention to his speech. In one place he says:

"This thing of granting charters is not so light a matter as it is very often considered; and when that charter proposes to include the right to condemn the property of citizens, the right to take the real estate of the freemen of Kentucky without their consent, by legal process, then you are asked to grant a part of the highest prerogative of the Commonwealth, the right of eminent domain. Sirs, when you have granted this power you have chipped off

THE CINCINNATI BILL.

REPLY OF Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE TO THE SPEECH OF ISAAC CALDWELL,

Before the Railroad Joint Committee of the General Assembly Monday Evening, January 31.

[Courier-Journal Special Phonographic Reports.]

Messrs. Chairman and gentlemen of the Joint Committee: The suggestion which you have just made is entirely agreeable to me, and I doubt not my feelings will be shared by my friend who addressed you the other night. I will add, however, that the character of the argument which I propose to make to-night will be of a constitutional and legal kind, and will hardly furnish any occasion for a repetition of the demonstration which we have just had. I will try to repay the courtesy of the Committee by consuming less time than I did the other evening.

Mr. COOKE—I believe, General, it is the disposition of the Committee to listen to you as long as it is your pleasure to address them.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE—I thank you; the Committee is very kind, and I will try and not detain you very long. I feel, sirs, that the general interest which is manifested in the subject which now engages your attention shows that the questions of greater interest or more importance to the State have not as yet engaged the attention or demanded the deliberation of the Legislative Assembly.

I listened to the speech of my friend from Louisville, the other evening, with great interest, and as I had occasion to remark to him afterwards, I always knew he was a fine lawyer, but I never before knew that he was such a capital stump speaker. In reference to the general tone of my friend's speech I must, however, remark, that it was quite declamatory and plentifully sprinkled with epithets. It is usually deemed an unfavorable symptom when a gentleman of a tribunal of this kind indorses and clinches any one of his propositions with a simple epithet. For myself, sirs, I feel that I am entitled to something. In addition to the public irregularities of Major which you have brought to light, he has wholly failed to render any account to Mrs. Harney of his doings, and he has been requested by her so to do time and again. Some months ago I was informed that Major was in Louisville and Nashville railroad immediately put under contract that portion of the road which lies in Kentucky. I was told that it was cheaply built in one year as it can in ten, and would do more for the interest of Louisville and the Louisville and Nashville road than all the efforts now being made to defeat other projects. This road can be completed before any of the other roads could be begun. Louisville has perhaps been more liberal in subscribing stock to different roads and other improvements than any other city in the South, and particularly to this road. She has voted over dollar to it she has been called on for. Nothing could be more for the advance the interest of Louisville so much as the early completion of this line of road, the natural outlet to the East and Northwest to all the section of country above named. Her manufactories abundantly supplied with metal, her commerce would not then be crippled, as it now is, with freights ruling. The most expensive portion by far of this work has been completed, and the track will in a short time be laid to Big Rock, where it will connect with the road to the out-croppings of the great coal fields of Southwestern Kentucky, which road will be in progress of rapid construction on the road in great abundance soon. But shall the terminus remain in the wilderness of Kentucky, or shall it be long upon the line of Louisville?

The management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been from the beginning energetic, prudent, and wise, and has brought the company up to a prominent position among railroad companies, and the road has done more to enrich and build up the South than any other enterprise in the State. It is to be hoped the present directors, on whom all depends, will make a righteous move, and at an early day condemn Major.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

LEBANON, KY., Jan. 30, 1870.

HIRAM R. REVELS.

The Antecedents of the Negro Senator.

[From the Lewesworth (Ka.) Commonwealth.]

Most people have heard that for the first time in the history of the United States a colored Senator has been returned to the halls of Washington, and they have consequently wondered who and what manner of man is Senator Hiram R. Revels. Every one does not know that he is a Leavenworth man, and that while here he was a minister of such scandalous proclivities that his own brethren and flock turned upon him and forced him to seek other fields and pastures new. The outlines of his history we propose to give in as brief a space as possible.

Mr. Hiram R. Revels was born in the State of North Carolina, and we first hear of him at St. Louis, where he succeeded his brother in the capacity of bar-keeper in a dive. Here he became involved in a desperate church row, wherein he himself was knocked down with a brick, and in consequence of which about fifty arrests were made. For this he was dismissed from the church, and took to school teaching for a living.

In 1864 he was again admitted into the church, and came to Leavenworth in 1865.

In this city he became, as a pastor of the M. E. Church, involved in a dispute with the elders in regard to some alleged misappropriation of the funds of the church. It was at this time that Mr. John Morris, the barber who now resides on Delaware street, and who is a man of much talent, published a pamphlet entitled "Hypocrisy Unveiled," in which he made specific allegations that Revels had plundered the church of the sum of $1,150, and bringing forward the name of the parties to substantiate the charge. For this Revels, in the month of June, 1867, brought an action against Morris for libel, which he lost, the jury in the case giving as their verdict of the allegation. This trial was noticed at length in the Commercial of the 23d of June, 1867, and affirmed the power of the Legislature to alter or change the rights and privileges of the city, with the assent of the majority, so as to enable it to incur this obligation and bind the minority. The only difference did it make who her a man was sued under the constitution of New York or Kentucky? He ought to be sued, and that is where he was found in. It could make no difference. But when the Constitution was formed it was the common understanding between the citizens of different States to go to a Federal Court. Thus you see it is a right, not a duty; it is a privilege and not a requirement. In point of fact, the jurisdiction of the Federal is concurrent between the Federal and State Courts, and as much as two thirds of the cases before the Federal Courts originated in the State Courts, and not in the United States Courts. Now, gentlemen, this being a privileged action, he is entitled to it, for a proper consideration, it may be waived. Consent by the parties cannot be given in relation to subject matter over which the city has a privilege of jurisdiction may be waived; that is, in a case where there is jurisdiction between the courts and the non-resident is privileged from the jurisdiction, in this case he has only waived such privilege. And if he decides to waive this jurisdiction for the consideration of argument that the city of Dutchess, was there ever a better consideration for the waiver?

The General then proceeded to further argue this point.—REPORTER.]

* * * *

But there is another legal proposition advanced by my friend to which I must also take exception. He warns the Legislature against authorizing this road to be built by these individuals because, he says, they are a corporation, and you are ceding away the right of eminent domain. The proposition was so singular that, when it first fell from his lips, I thought it was an oversight, but he repeated it so often that I think he meant it. To show you how often we made this statement I will call your attention to his speech. In one place he says:

"This thing of granting charters is not so light a matter as it is very often considered; and when that charter proposes to include the right to condemn the property of citizens, the right to take the real estate of the freemen of Kentucky without their consent, by legal process, then you are asked to grant a part of the highest prerogative of the Commonwealth, the right of eminent domain. Sirs, when you have granted this power you have chipped off

OUR RAILROADS.

Reasons Why the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Should be at Once Completed.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

Contracts have been entered into with South Carolina to complete the Blue Ridge railroad, which terminates at Knoxville, making nearly an air-line road from Charleston to Knoxville. This road, it is expected, will be completed the present year. The completion of the road to the Ohio river at Louisville will make the shortest and most direct route from South Carolina, North Carolina, the southern portion of Virginia and all East Tennessee to the West and Northwest, and at the same time make the most direct route from Louisville and all points on the line of road to those points. All stock and other men because will seek a market in Georgia or any of the above-named States could go much more direct by Knoxville than by the present circuit by Nashville.

An official letter received here lately from the Knoxville and Kentucky road gives a reason why they are not pushing on the construction and for the inactivity on this side of the Kentucky line.

The same communication gives a statement of the inexhaustible veins of iron and coal from two practical iron men, giving their location and the cost per ton at which it can be manufactured on the section of the road already completed cheaper than at any part of Pennsylvania. The distance from Knoxville to the Kentucky line is sixty-five miles; thirty-eight miles are completed and in operation, eight miles are graded, leaving only nineteen miles on which no work is done. They say they feel confident they will reach the line from Knoxville to meet us on this side.

Why should not the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville railroad immediately put under contract that portion of the road which lies in Kentucky. It could be built as cheaply built in one year as it can in ten, and would do more for the interest of Louisville and the Louisville and Nashville road than all the efforts now being made to defeat other projects. This road can be completed before any of the other roads could be begun. Louisville has perhaps been more liberal in subscribing stock to different roads and other improvements than any other city in the South, and particularly to this road. She has voted over dollar to it she has been called on for. Nothing could be more for the advance the interest of Louisville so much as the early completion of this line of road, the natural outlet to the East and Northwest to all the section of country above named. Her manufactories abundantly supplied with metal, her commerce would not then be crippled, as it now is, with freights ruling. The most expensive portion by far of this work has been completed, and the track will in a short time be laid to Big Rock, where it will connect with the road to the out-croppings of the great coal fields of Southwestern Kentucky, which road will be in progress of rapid construction on the road in great abundance soon. But shall the terminus remain in the wilderness of Kentucky, or shall it be long upon the line of Louisville?

The management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been from the beginning energetic, prudent, and wise, and has brought the company up to a prominent position among railroad companies, and the road has done more to enrich and build up the South than any other enterprise in the State. It is to be hoped the present directors, on whom all depends, will make a righteous move, and at an early day condemn Major.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

LEBAN

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1870

Going and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close.			Arrive.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6:00	1:30	Bardstown Mail	9:00	4:00
	4:30	Shelbyville Mail		10:00
9:30	4:30	Nashville Express	7:00	4:00
	4:30	Short Line		1:00
	4:30	St Louis Mail	7:00	9:00
	4:30	Ind. & Chicago Express	7:30	4:00
	4:30	Mt. Vernon, Ill., Memphis, Ill., Nashville	7:30	4:00
9:30	4:30	Cincinnati Express	9:00	10:30
11:30	4:30	N. O. Mail		10:30
11:30	4:30	Louisville & Lexington Mail		10:30
11:30	4:30	Memphis, Ill., Nashville Express	9:00	10:30
	4:30	Salt River Mail		2:00
	4:30	Shelbyville Mail	9:00	
	4:30	Shelbyville & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:30	4:30	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail(R)		6:00
	4:30	Salem, Ind. Express	8:30	
	4:30	Madison leave daily at 5		
	4:30	New Albany & Jeff. Mail	1:00	1:00
	4:30	Jeff. Mail	12:00	12:00
	4:30	Shelbyville Mail	1:15	
	4:30	Shelbyville Mail	11:15	6:45
		Lyn. Tr., Shelbyville		
	4:30	Portsmouth Stage		12:30
	4:30	Bellefontaine Stage		12:30
	4:30	Ky. Mail, Ky. and Ark. Express		
	4:30	Ky. Mail		
12:00		Water Mail and Harrod's Cr.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 121 1-8.

The steamship Bellonia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The President has nominated to the Senate, J. R. Kerr, of Mo., Consul at Soto.

The Tombs prison in New York has been prostrated by the grand jury as a nuisance.

Guitmotta, who murdered Augnst Herck in June last, has been sentenced at Philadelphia to be hung on the 1st of April.

Michael Welch, aged 45, a native of Ireland, was arrested in New York on Wednesday night, charged with having kicked his wife to death.

Seven frame tenement houses of Horner, Wood & Co., Brick's Run, Pittsburg, were burned yesterday morning. Loss $9,000. Fourteen families are shelterless.

Gov. Senter has announced that he will take steps to bring to punishment parties who have taken part in mobbing citizens and others who violating the laws of Tennessee.

In the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, there was important correspondence including the remarks of Chief Justice Chase on the Liberty of Associate Justice Grier from the bench.

An old man named Branham made four or five attempts at suicide in Evansville yesterday. He fled his house twice with a knife and jumped into the river from the Fanny Brandeis. He was rescued.

Arrangements are making for holding a National convention in Pittsburg, early in March, of the workmen, to consider the question of the Constitution recognizing God and the Holy Scriptures.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention yesterday adopted a resolution that all Judges, Chancellors and other officers elected should take the oath prescribed by the amended constitution.

Ord Parker, weighmaster at the Star Mine coal yard of the Indianapolis Rolling-mill Company, in Clay county, Illinois, fell down the shaft, eight feet deep, on Monday evening, and was instantly killed.

Alex. Barney, clerk in the registration department of the Boston Postoffice, has been held for trial in the thousand dollar bonds charged with stealing two registered letters containing $100 and $200. He is also charged with stealing a gold chain.

Shepherd Stephens, formerly of Bangor, Maine, was arrested at Jersey Hillsdale, on Monday, charged with stealing $6,000 in United States bonds from a friend in New York a month ago. He had $5,000 in bonds on his person. Part of the money he had invested in real estate in Kansas.

A farmer named Clayton, a man of wealth living four miles from Utica, Illinois, committed suicide on Sunday by shooting himself. He left a widow and seven children, and was not much respected. He labored under a fear of coming to death by a swelling on the throat with which he had been afflicted for many years.

One of the most extraordinary divorce cases ever brought before a New York court is now being tried by Judge Barnard in equity. The plaintiff is Commodore J. L. Ellsworth, a veteran officer of the United States Navy, aged sixty-four years. The defendant, his wife, is an old lady of fifty-five and the mother of two grown sons, and for companion to the aforesaid soldier, for another elderly person—John B. Bertell—who is also the parent of grown children. The wife of Mrs. Ellsworth, who were examined yesterday, were the wife and daughter of Mr. Ellsworth. The affair was quite unlike any committed in Providence, R. I. The unusual character of the evidence produced for the prosecution and the high wealth of one, and high social standing of the other of the families interested, together with other circumstances, make this case of remarkable interest.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 2.

S. M. Townsend is a candidate for station-keeper.

Young Finley, the juvenile sneak-thief, is in Louisville.

The revenue collection in this district for January was $12,564 56.

The revivals in the different churches was the absorbing topic yesterday.

Berry, Wilson & Co. ship forty head of stock on the Virginia this evening.

Alf. Burnett at Music Hall to-night. Reserved tickets for sale at R. W. Dollens.

Farmers from Harrison county report the winter wheat in a flourishing condition.

Thomas Akers, City Marshal, is suffering from an attack of paralysis of the left forearm.

Nothing of interest in Common Pleas Court on yesterday. Several cases were continued.

The depredators on the wood-piles in the West End had better stop, or the owners will give them a warm reception.

The fire department of this city challenge all other cities of equal size and population, to show a better record than the New Albany fire department for the last month.

The river bank opposite here is gradually caving away by the current of the river. Within a few years back a very large portion of the point, below the city limits, has disappeared.

Hon. Judge P. H. Jewett, Dr. J. H. Lemon, and a party of ladies and gentlemen from this city, visited Jeffersonville last night to witness some of the spiritualistic wonders at Knowle's.

The pugilistic glass-blower engaged in the row at Frank Lang's bowling saloon on Monday night, had his grievances redressed in the Mayor's court yesterday by his opponent paying $5 fine and costs $8.

Trains leave for Jeffersonville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30, 7:40, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 2:55, 5:00, 7:30, 10:30 P. M. The 5:30, 9:10, 1:30, and 10:30 connect with through trains both east, and west.

Conrad Brocker, a merchant residing on the corner of Lower Eighth and Main streets, was reported dying from an attack of congestive chills on Monday night. He was improving yesterday, and his physicians considered him out of danger.

A business men's prayer meeting will be inaugurated to-day in the room lately occupied by the Commercial Collegiate, in Cannon's block, at the corner of Pearl and Market streets. The hours of the meeting will be from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

Mrs. Louisa Thompson, all the way from Portland, Me., was in the city yesterday, looking for Wm. A. Thompson, who is in a destitute condition. She arrived in the city in a peculiar conveyance, and after her husband is found can leave their contributions at F. M. Evebach's, corner of Upper First and Spring streets.

During the present term of the Common Pleas Court the following suits for divorce have been disposed of: Bronze granted Mary Bronze from George W. Penrose; Virginia Chalfant from Mordecai Chalfant; Laura Winn from William Winn; Chadilla Kinkead from James B. McKinley. The application of Alice Clark vs. Joseph Clark was withdrawn by plaintiff. In Mary S. Williams vs. Alonzo A. Williams, continued. Margaret Werbie vs. Peter Werbie, default.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 2.

John H. Anderson, City Clerk, returned home yesterday with his bride, after a short absence in Illinois.

Trains leave for New Albany daily at 5:00, 8:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 12:30, 2:15, 3:30, 5:00, 7:30 and 11:30 P. M.

The friends of St. Anthony Catholic School will not, of course, forget the entertainment by the Louisville German Dramatic Company in Mozart Hall this evening.

The Republican County Convention will meet in Charlestown, at 2 o'clock P. M., next saturday, February 12th, to appoint delegates to the State Republican Convention, at Indianapolis, on the 23d inst.

Joseph S. Kelly, an old citizen of this place, died of paralysis at the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Beach, on Market street, above Vall, on Monday last. He will be buried at 2 o'clock to-day from that place.

Daniel Hassett was before Judge Mathews' court yesterday on the complaint of Nicholas Berry's clerk, and pleaded guilty to the charge, in default of $500 bail Hassett went to jail to await his trial at the next term of Criminal Court.

Criminal Court convenes in Charlestown next Monday. The following cases, for murder, are on his brother-in-law, at Scottsville, Eliza Evans, for manslaughter, and O. C. Curry, for shooting Shapleigh Kelsey, are among the important cases to be tried.

The lecture by Father Garesche in St. Augustine's Catholic Church was largely attended, and $243 were taken up for the profits of the lecture. Father Garesche has completed his labors at Jeffersonville for the present, and leaves for Indianapolis this morning, where he will conduct a mission for ten days. Regular services by Father Garesche in St. Augustine's Church last week it was crowded every night, and the Catholic people of this city part with the Reverend Father regretfully.

Dr. G. W. Lewman, County Coroner, was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest over the dead body of a German named Alexander Barton, aged forty years, a resident of New Albany. Previous to his death Barton was last seen in New Albany at about five o'clock on Monday morning. His remains were found under the Silver creek railroad bridge, on the north bank. It seems that Barton was walking to Jeffersonville from New Albany, and in crossing the bridge fell through accidentally, and was killed by his head being fractured by striking against one of the timbers. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was a cooper at the Falls City Cement Mills, and had been employed for several days previous to the accident. He left no family.

Burglary.

Sometime during Monday night burglars effected an entrance into the store of James A. Holt, No. 30 East Market street, and attempted to break open the safe. They succeeded in getting through the outer door, but were frightened off before penetrating the inner. Twelve were only fourteen dollars in nickles in the safe, as Mr. Holt always deposits his cash in bank every day. It is the opinion of the manufacturers of the safe that it took four or five hours hard work to effect an entrance.

SHIPPED IN THE BUD.

Two Loving Hearts Doomed to Hopeless Misery.

A little affair occurred in a certain neighborhood in this city a few nights ago, which has creative no small amount of talk in the vicinity, and very nearly resulted in a tragedy via the death of one of the principal actors in the affair. All of the parties concerned are of the highest respectability, and, as the subject is delicate at least to some of them, we refrain from making public their names.

The story in age as old almost as civilization, but one that is almost daily rehearsed and is always of absorbing interest. It is the old, old story of blighted affections and blasted old parents—so, not that, but affections and fond hopes blasted by cruel parents. We apologize humbly to the parents for the slip of the pencil, but the party who blasted the particulars to us (he bless the parents in regular mint-a-fiverino style. If words would blow a man up, the infinitimal particles of a venerable old gentleman of this city would now be sailing round the moon or some other distant plan t.

The story, as told us, is simply this: A young man, a nobby chap, whose principal attractions are unusually large, parted in the center, side-whiskers, a love of a mustache, a slender cane and nether limbs to match, has for some time past been paying his attentions to a young lady, a real sixteen and deeply romantic, who is the daughter of a very practical, matter-of-fact old gentleman. But little attention was paid to the matter by the parents of the young lady, as they regarded her as but a child. Such a thing as her marriage never entered their heads for a few weeks ago, when the old gentleman was astounded, in fact almost petrified with astonishment, by a request from the fond young man for the hand of his daughter in marriage. When the old gentleman recovered his breath he didn't swear, as he is a member of the church, but he said, in plain, plain. In fact, he said such unadulterated Anglo-Saxon, unadorned with circumlocutory phrases, that the young gentleman left without waiting for an invitation to call again. A pathetic, tearful appeal from the young lady, to be permitted to be united with the object of her heart's fondest, truest affections, and the threat that she would plue away and die romantically in the spring-time if her request was refused, met with a similar fate. The old gentleman was obdurate. Nothing would induce Mr. Grover, A. and sternly and positively refused to say, "Bless you, my children," and thus fill to overflowing the cup of happiness of two loving hearts.

The young folks discouraged, but not disheartened by the refusal of the old gentleman, resolved, as many have done before them, not to sacrifice their happiness for the whims and caprices of an old man, in short that two young hearts had been quenched by age, and an elopement was agreed upon. The time was fixed and all the arrangements perfected, even to the license, and lovingly to that old brindle dog as he ever did to "bayle fire," but without making the slightest impression. He tried indirectly in a daily strategy, but without success, and was just preparing to shoot the beast and retire in disgust when he and his company were rounced upon by a couple of the city's finest, and were glad to learn, by a couple of the boys in gray, that a license to lock them up as burglars, and only released them when they were identified by other parties.

The romance is now a sleepless night wondering why her lover did not come, and left the breakfast table the next morning in a flood of tears when her father read the note which she had slipped Sykes, a door mat nor stove, in attempt to recover. She is now on a visit to relatives in a distant State. The rough man was observed the next day to purchase a huge piece of beef and a mutton chop, and during the remainder day the b—f was returned to him neatly tied up, with a note from the old gentleman, stating that it had been found in his yard, and that he had suspected that an elopement was contemplated, and had borrowed the dog for the occasion, and that, as the necessity for his presence no longer existed, he had been returned to his owner. This soothed the young man's feelings very much, but it is said, maliciously, we fear, that every time a dog meets his sight he grabs his pistol, rushes up to him, eyes him closely for a few moments, turns away, and, in a spirit of baffled vengeance, exclaims: "It is not him!"

LOCAL BREVITIES.

YESTERDAY WAS A bright, beautiful day, more like October than February.

S. W. ALLEN, Esq., proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Memphis, is in the city, stopping at the National Hotel.

THE DICKENS CLUB are actively preparing for their entertainment, which will take place the third week in February.

W. W. DAVIS, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was the only occupant of the cells in Fire-station No. 1 yesterday morning.

THE OFFICERS OF the internal revenue are now engaged in investigating all gold tobacco frauds of enormous extent in the First District of Kentucky.

THE LADIES OF St. Michael's table, at the orphans' fair, last night, sent a sumptuous lunch to this office. St. Michael's table deserves to be well patronized, as indeed it is.

MR. M. LEVI, of this city, who was shot by a desperate character on the steamer Nick Longworth, on Friday last, was resting much easier yesterday, and great hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A GERMAN COOPER, named Barton, fell through the bridge over Silver creek, between Jeffersonville and New Albany, Monday night, and was killed by the fall. He was found in a sprce few several days, and was drunk at the time of the accident.

A PAIR OF horses attached to a wagon ran away on Main street, between second and Third, yesterday afternoon, and in the course of the career of the wagon, both wheels of which passed over his body, but, strange to say, without inflicting serious injury.

THE ALARM OF fire from station-box No. 64, corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson streets, at 11 o'clock last night, was caused by the partial destruction of a plank sidewalk across Jefferson, between sixteenth and Seventeenth. It was a singular-ind without the aid of the Fire Department.

A DISPATCH WAS received in this city yesterday stating that the officers of the Richmond, which is in the hands of the United States Marshal at Columbus, Ky., refuse to reship the remain ter of her cargo. It is probable that the libellants of the boa will charter a steamer to carry the cargo to its destination.

THE LAST SPAN of the bridge over the Ohio was swung and completed yesterday. Workmen are busy is removing the false work and laying tracks, and the bridge will be opened to public use on the 15th inst. Are we to have a celebration, such as the magnitude of the work demands? Who will take the lead in the matter?

INFLUENZA IS A very prevalent disease in this community at present. It is no respecter of persons, and the high and low, rich and poor, suffer alike from its effects. The following is said to be a certain remedy: "Swallow a tea-kettle filled with hot water." If you survive the effects of the dose you will suffer no less than you have suffered from the disease. To die on the rack is quite as pleasant, we imagine, as to die of influenza.

MR. W. W. GATES, editor of the Jackson West Tennessee Whig, is spending a few days in this city. Mr. Gates is now perhaps the oldest editor in the State having begun his newspaper career just three years after Mr. Prentice established the Louisville Journal. We are glad to say that his career as a journalist has been a very successful one, that he is living in a handsome and good location, and has always furnished his patrons an excellent paper.

TO-DAY, FEBRUARY 2, is Candlemas or groundhog day. A superstition which scientific observation has long since exploded, was current in ancient times that on this day the *Arctomys monax*, marmot, or ground-hog, makes its appearance, and that if it sees its shadow it is a sign that winter will hold away for six weeks longer, and it returns to its burrow in the ground to hibernate. If the sun is veiled by clouds so that no shadow is cast it is a sign that the winter is over, and the little animal lives above ground. It is strange that such a silly superstition should ever gain credence.

The Humboldt Institute or Public Library.

We have repeatedly, ever since the meeting of the Humboldt Festival at Cedar Hill on the 14th of September, 1869, expressed our astonishment at the failure of the committee to whom it was given to go to work on the subject put into their hands. We are glad that we are at last enabled to lay before our readers a plan which is approved by well known citizens, calling for assistance, in money and books, for the establishment of a public library. The amount asked for as a start is very small in proportion to the wealth of the city, and there should be no doubt as to the possibility of raising it. If this is secured the committee will find no difficulty in getting possession, first, of the remnants of one of our older public libraries, next of many valuable collections of books, cabinets of art, collections of natural curiosities, and will make the right start and all the rest will follow.

Good Templars.

The I. O. G. T., of this city, is increasing in numbers very rapidly; daily we hear of many who have joined the cause in earnest and of many more who intend to follow their good example. To all those who desire to unite themselves with this order, we would state for their benefit that, "Golden Gate" Lodge, on Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green, meet to-night at 7 o'clock, and will be glad to receive any and all who may apply for admission. This is installation night, and new candidates for initiation will have the pleasure of witnessing this ceremony. There are several candidates to be initiated, and it is hoped that all the members of this lodge and as many visitors from others as can make it convenient will attend.

City Hospital Report for January.

The following is the report of Mrs. E. H. Gary, Superintendent of the City Hospital of private and charity patients, admitted, discharged, died, and being during the month of January, 1870:

Number of patients remaining December 30, 1869	92
Admitted January, 1870	61
Total	153
Number discharged during January, 1870	50
Died	3
Remaining Jan. 1, 1870	100
Total	153
Number of dispensary patients prescribed for and medicine furnished	319
Number of children born	4

AMUSEMENTS.

The Liederkranz Concert,

There was a full house present last night to enjoy the musical good things provided by the popular Liederkranz. The comedy went off in a highly successful manner, and to the evident satisfaction of all present.

Masonic Temple.

The ladies' fair, at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the orphans, is a complete success. The hall last night was filled to its utmost capacity, and a geyser or more brilliant crowd has not been assembled in Louisville for many a day. None of the objectionable features of such entertainments in the past are observable, and a more pleasant place to pass an evening could not be devised. It is in fact the entertainment of the season. The fair will be continued to-night.

The Skating Carnival Last Night.

As might be supposed, Glover Hall was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the fancy dress skating carnival. The hall was not only one glow of beauty and brilliancy, but of merriment and enjoyment. The costumes were generally very good and tasteful. Some of them were magnificent. There never has, perhaps, been gathered together in the city of Louisville such a fashionable and merry assemblage of her first-class citizens. The music was splendid, the skating excellent and the occasion delightful. These fancy dress carnivals are a source of much enjoyment to the patrons of the rink and it is to be hoped that Mr. Glover will conclude to give another one soon.

Dancing at Glover Hall.

Mons. Mueller, the enterprising Professor, of Webiger Hall, has, with a view to please his numerous patrons and pupils of Louisville, obtained the consent of Mr. Glover to give his beautiful Glover Hall, the first grand matinee to take place on Saturday evening, February 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which the magnificent programme of fancy dances of last Friday's exhibition will be repeated, including the grand Flower Dance of Vienne, the Arabian Horse Quadrille, Barrel Quadrille of Berlin, the German, Paris Valtzes, Boston Tip, lalo of Xertzes, and all the host of beautiful new fancy dances and quadrilles of that magnificent programme, the public appearing for the first time in their magnificent costumes.

Henry Vincent's Lecture.

Mr. Henry Vincent, the great English reformer, will be hailed with delight by the people of Louisville on his third visit to the city. He will be the more heartily welcomed, as he has promised to repeat his great lecture on Oliver Cromwell, which is probably the finest lecture of the kind that has ever been delivered in this country. Mr. Vincent enjoys the reputation of being one of the most popular lecturers, if not the most popular, who has a number of fine lectures, all of which are entertaining to promiscuous audiences, and especially to the religious and more intellectual classes. He "Cromwell" has doubtless gained more notoriety for him than all the rest. Even those who may not agree with the speaker's sentiments, will agree that the interesting narrative, the beautiful language in which the thoughts are clothed, the delightful manner of the lecturer, combine to make an entertainment such as one can hope to enjoy but once in a lifetime. To-morrow evening will doubtless be the last opportunity we will have of hearing Mr. Vincent, and we are sure the citizens of Louisville will appreciate the treat offered them by his patriotism and zeal, and we are glad to learn, that any organization, the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Opera House.

The melodrama of "The Serpent on the Hearth" was produced last night for the second time. It was performed in a highly creditable manner, and the cast was, taken altogether, an excellent one. The plot is simple and very interesting, and the scenes which it is worked up. The dialogue never flags, and the main situations are not once natural and powerful.

The story is quite touching. Marguerite, a French girl, married to an Englishman of a violent and jealous nature, is suspected of infidelity by her husband while trying to save an old schoolmate, Lady Sykes, a door mat nor stove, in attempt to recover. She is now on a visit to relatives in a distant State. The rough man was observed the next day to purchase a huge piece of beef and a mutton chop, and during the remainder day the b—f was returned to him neatly tied up, with a note from the old gentleman, stating that it had been found in his yard, and that he had suspected that an elopement was contemplated, and had borrowed the dog for the occasion, and that, as the necessity for his presence no longer existed, he had been returned to his owner. This soothed the young man's feelings very much, but it is said, maliciously, we fear, that every time a dog meets his sight he grabs his pistol, rushes up to him, eyes him closely for a few moments, turns away, and, in a spirit of baffled vengeance, exclaims: "It is not him!"

Knocked Down and Robbed,

Monday night, about eleven o'clock, a negro was attacked by two men on Broadway, near the corner of Seventh, and knocked down with a slung-shot, and his pockets rifled of a small amount of money. From the statement of the negro it seems that the robbers mistook him in the dark for a fellow who had sold a lot of stock on Monday, and were terribly incensed when they found that they had knocked down the wrong man.

Heavy Penalty.

James Cotherin, of Boone county, Kentucky, was yesterday brought before the United States Court, charged with carrying on the business of a distiller without license, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to imprisonment in the Knox county jail for six months.

Punishment of Female Don Juans.

According to the Albany correspondent of the Buffalo Express, the following bill is to be offered in the New York Legislature:

Section 1. Any female of chaste character, under the age of seventeen years, who shall, with evil intent, whumingly, winsomefully and wilfully decoy and seduce from his domestic peace a married man, or one being the head of a family and having children over ten years of age), and by artful wiles draw him away from his family, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in a house of refuge for not less than two days. If, on the trial of such young rad artful female, it shall be shown that the married man so seduced and enticed away is a minister of the Gospel in good standing, the offender shall in like manner be sentenced to not less than one hour nor more than two hours' imprisonment in a county jail.

A Railroad Haunted.

The Boston papers pub lish the following as a strange but well-authenticated story.

The engineer of the freight train on the Boston and Lowell railroad, which leaves Boston about 3 o'clock in the morning, has frequently observed a red light appearing at a furious rate at the Woburn station, where the train stops for water. The light would sometimes be in front and sometimes in the rear of the train. When the engineer would stop his train and send some one to learn why the signal to stop was made, the messenger would be greatly surprised to see the light vanish. Investigation has proved that no person was there with a lantern, and by stand, which prevented him from reporting sooner.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2, 8.—River falling; 4 feet 4 inches in the channel, falling 6 feet 4 inches. Weather cloudy, threatening rain. Thermometer 30. Departed—Hornet, Cincinnati; Hudson, Memphis; Bonanza, Cincinnati; Bostona, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Louisville; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Memphis; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Memphis; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Memphis